GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Chen Lung, Leader of the Chinese Rebels,

Captured and Tortured.

leader of the Kolao Hui secret society,

which has been instrumental in causing the

uprising in Hunan, was captured by six

runners of Shanghai and Soo Chow police

while staying at an inn in Soo Chow. He

was accompanied by a band of thirty men,

and was getting ready to leave

places when he was surprised at

deavors to protect himself with his sword,

quickly overpowered him, and, before he

had given an alarm, gagged and bound him,

boarded a steam launch and proceeded to

Shanghai. His examination was conduct-

ed with secrecy by the magistrate and dep-

uties of the Viceroy, of the Governor, and

of Tao Lai. Several official documents, issued by Kowao Hui, were found on

his person. In them he was addressed as

the "eighth great prince," and as the com-

mander of numerous forces. Three exam-

inations have been held, but Chen refused

to make any disclosures, despite the tor-

not betray his cause, and that he was not

the only one ready to give up his life for the cause he had joined. The officials are

now pursuing another method. They feast him and ply him with liquor, in hopes that

he will tell some information under its in-

fluence. They have thus far met with no

Revolutionary Plot at Athens.

PARIS, Nov. 12 .- The Eclair, of this city

publishes a dispatch from Athens which

contains information of startling impor-

tance. In substance the correspondent of

discovered in Athens, with ramifications in

other portions of the kingdom, having for

Spiridion Tricoupis, the Well-knowl

Have to Fight for Peace.

to the Interparliamentary Peace Congress,

recently held in Rome, were received by

Emperor Francis Joseph on their return to

gates, that the desired end-the application

-could not be obtained through congresses.

The Curse of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.-United Ireland to-day

publishes an article couched in peculiarly

strong language in regard to what it terms

they submit to priest and bishop, the pa-

The New Orleans Lynching Incident.

ong desired will never be gained.

and that the only question

the violence of the New Orleans mob.

Cable Notes.

The London Chronicle announces that

triching has been found in American pork

The Portuguese government, in view of

the grave state of affairs in Brazil, has de-

cided to send some war ships to protect

The authorities of the Russian War Office

have resolved to construct a line of forts

along the Chinese frontier, and to increase

A huge fire at Hankow, China, destroyed

1,300 houses, rendering 13,000 people home-

ess. A number of women and children

lost their lives. Two days afterwards two

M. Vishnegradsky, the Russian Minister

of Finance, is seriously ill. He is suffering

from nervous prostration brought on

through anxiety caused by the famine

troubles and the financial complications of

A fire broke out yesterday morning in

Bethnal Green, an eastern suburb of Lon-

don, in the quarter occupied by a large

number of tenents filled with poor families.

The flames epread with frightful rapidity,

and forty families were rendered homeless.

Their neighbors, poor as themselves, are doing their utmost to alleviate the distress

In the French Chamber of Deputies, yes-

terday, M. Haur charged that Jewish bank-

ers had deliberately brought about the re-

cent financial crisis, and he demanded,

with dramatic energy, that the Rothschilds and others be expelled from Paris. M.

Rouvier treated the attack with mild sar-

casm, and moved the order of the day,

Considerable interest is taken in army

circles, at London, in the court-martial now

sitting at Rangoon on Lieutenat Lowery,

of the Eighth Madras Infantry, who is charged with cheating at cards. Lieut.

Lowery is being tried for an offence similar

te that which brought Sir William Gordon

Comming into unpleasant notoriety, and

which called down so much censure upon

MONTH STONE RINGS.

According to an Old Story Maidens Have a

Ring for Every Month.

Oh, girls, have you all got a month stone

ring! If you haven't you are not "in it" s

little bit, and you want to get one forth-

with; and, to render you all the assistance

that lies in my power, I would suggest that

you manage in some way to delicately call

the attention of your best young man to this article. It has been quite a fad for

some time, but it is now beginning to as-

sume almost alarming proportions. Every

one is in it, even the men; that is, the

ones who consider themselves altogether

correct. For the benefit of those who have

at some time read, but have forgotten,

which stone belongs to which month, I will

name them over in my own way:

He who in January to this world came

Shall for his month stone a garnet claim;

And he who in February first saw the light

Shall wear on his finger an amethyst bright;

For a beautiful diamond shall her hand adorn;

And he who was born in March must take

The bloodstone for his birth month's sake.

And the lovely emerald, so the books say,

And he who in June came to this earth

And the person who in August came

And the beautiful topaz shall be worn

And he who came in December cold

October's child will have to own;

ushered into this world.

Must wear the stone sardonyx by name;

And he who was born in breezy September

Shall wear the sapphire, please remember;

By the person who in November was born;

Shall wear the turquois in a circle of gold

And the opal, of misfortune and Lope the stone,

May be it wasn't exhausting, now, to

think of all those different terms for being

ery after peeling onions the smell will be entirely removed. Onions may be peeled

Shall the person wear who was born in May;

Shall an agate wear for the mouth of his birth;

And he a ruby must supply Who came to this world in the month of July;

Happy the maid who in April was born,

which was carried by acciamation.

the Prince of Wales.

Cleveland World.

from which they are suffering.

at Solingen, a town of Rhenish Prussia.

Portuguese interests in that republic.

the number of officers in Central Asia.

hundred more houses were burned.

desirable.

ture, saying to the officers that he would

night by the runners, who, despite his en-

Hang Chow and other inland

SHANGHAL Oct. 19 .- Chen Kin Lung, the

beach in safety.

shell, the situation of affairs in Brazil may be said to be almost identical with the situation of affairs in Chili at the commencement of the present year.

A Life Dictatorship. RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 12.-Reports were current in this city to-day to the effect that the army and navy forces were making preparations to proclaim General Da Fonseca a life dictator of Brazil.

The government is securing a full complement of men for its war ships by means of impressment. Many unlucky citizens have been seized in the name of the government for this purpose. The press gang are carrying on their operations here, and are actively engaged in the work of pouncing upon and forcibly conveying to the ships of war in the harbor, despite the entreaties, prayers or physical resistance of their captives, all eligible men whom they think would make desirable members of a man-of-war's crew. Very often it is only after a most desperate struggle that the gang succeeded in overpowering and carrying off their unwilling victims from home and family. A number of officers have started from Rio Grande do Sul, at which place it is reported those who have taken part in the revo-Intionary movement against the dictatorship of Fonseca are now completely under the control of the government.

MAGNIFIED BY ENGLISHMEN.

The Trouble in Brazil Exaggerated for Commercial and Speculative Reasons. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- The Bureau of American Republics has from semi-official sources the following information in regard to the present condition of affair in Brazil:

The telegraphic and other news which comes from or via London is often entirely false, and generally distorted and magnified. British jealousy of the increasing in-fluence of the United States in Brazil, and the fear of losing commercial supremacy in that country, so long and so profitably maintained under the empire, are the motives which inspire the false and alarming dispatches concerning political disturbances in Brazil.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the most southern district of Brazil, and bordering on Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, the situation is peculiar and needs some special explanation. When the revolu-State of Rio Grande do Sul accepted the new form of government quite as readily and with as little disturbance as any other, but on the organization of the state government party lines were closely drawn and party feeling warmly aroused between the Republicans on the one hand and the adherents of the Liberal party, partisans of the deposed leader, Silveria Martins, on the other. Forcible resistance was offered to the installation of the governor-elect, who was the candidate of the Republicans. The armed interference of the federal government was necessary to overcome this resistance, but the feeling of opposition naturally remained and was perhaps intensified by federal interference. It is reasonable to suppose that the Governor of Rio Grande do Sul would support the power which assured him | possession of the office to which he had been chosen. The position of Rio Grande do Sul as an independent state in consequence of a successful movement for secession, would be ex-tremely difficult and full of peril, between the mother country and Urugusy, with which country she has been in continual disputes, and whose people are of a different and almost hostile race. Between them ancient jealousies and bickerings have never become extinct. The position of the state would be precisely that of Texas should she attempt to maintain an independent existence between the United States and Mexico. About one-third of the population of Rio Grande do Sul are of German descent, of whom, perhaps, twelve thousand have not been naturalized as Brazilian citizens. A gentleman thoroughly acquainted with this German population says that among them the national feeling is much stronger than State attachments, that they are entirely Brazilian in their sentiments and aspirations.

The foregoing reasons would lead to the conclusion that no secession movement can be permanently successful in Rio Grande do Sul. There is a tendency among the smaller states to merge themselves in their larger neighbors, and a clause of the new Constitution, prepared with a knowledge of that tendency, provides for such action on the part of the states.

Sephor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, at a late hour last night, received the following cablegram from Rio de Janeiro. via Lisbon:

"Continue to deny alarming reports spread throughout Europe in regard to the restoration of the monarchy and disturbance of public order in Brazil. Rio de Janerio is perfectly quiet, business is satisfactory and lively, with confidence in the government. News daily received here an-nounces perfect quiet in all the states, except Rio Grande do Sul, where the government has taken measures to put down the conflict arising from the struggle for supremacy between the two parties; there is no idea of secession, which is repugnant to all Brazilians. No conflict ex-Ists outside of Rio Grande do Sul. Deny London Times telegram, and declare that there is no general discontent in the country. The government will shortly fix a day for the congressional elections, according to the electoral law. Restoration of the monarchy is opposed almost universally as a matter definitely settled. Curo Preto Nabuco and all the old monarchists are enjoying perfect freedom. Exchange is conducted with security, and confidence in the government's stability is general. The Bank of Republic is not giving artificial quotations, and the English banks are dealing in exchange with freedom. They declare that the reports to the contrary are circulated by the enemies of the repub-

Minister Mendonca has furnished a copy of the above cablegram to Secretary Blaine. He explains that it was sent by Senhor Chermont, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Relations, to the Lisbon mission with instructions to forward it to the Brazilian ministers in all European countries, as well as the United States. There is a strong suspicion at the legation here that the exeggerated reports of internal troubles in Brazil published in English papers have ocen sent from Brazil with a speculative purpose. When Minister Mendonca left London, Oct. 20 last, Brazilian bonds were quoted at 73. Upon the exaggerated re-ports recently published of revolution in Brazil the bonds fell off in price to 63. As these bonds are strong favorites on European bourses, the temptation to use certain news depatches to influence their value in a speculative manner, said the Minister. seems to have proved irresistible.
Information has been received at the De-

partment of State to the effect that in three towns in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul the military have joined the citizens in opposing the domination of the Fonseca government.

MONEY CHEAP AND FOOD HIGH.

Situation in Brazil a Month Ago-A Ludicrous Incident Provokes a Riot.

Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 14.- The state of affairs here at present is by no means satisfactory. In nearly every respect matters are going wrong. The last two years the country has been flooded with irredeemable paper money, now amounting nominally to about \$250,000,000, and depreciated to less than 55 per cent. of its nominal value. In consequence of the depression of the currency and burdensome taxes, all necessaries of life cost exorbitant prices, are constantly rising. The bakers held a meeting the other day and decided, on account of high price of flour, an increase of house rents and general living expenses to diminish the size of loaves of bread. The resolution was entirely unnecessary, as the bakers had already done individually what at the meeting they resolved to do collectively. Many articles of prime necessity cost more than double the price of two years ago, while salaries and wages have not risen to a level corresponding to the rise in prices. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be much suffering and discontent and that strikes and disturbances, at one time almost unknown here, should have become frequent.

serious disturbance originating in a cause ridiculously insignificant-a fact that shows that in the present irritated etste of public feeling there are many persons ready to seize on any pretext for the purpose of giving vent to their pent-up exasperation. The matter happened in this way: There was a manager of an opera company who, for some reason, was very unpopular in certain circles. He was considered illiberal in the matter of permitting the attendance of the public at general rehearsals. On the night of the 6th, when the company was playing "Dona Blanca," a band of students and other gallery gods demanded that the manager Luigi Ducci, should show himself on the stage for the purpose of being hissed. He sent word that he felt extremely grateful for the intended honor, but on the plea of ill-health begged that they would really excuse him. They declared, however, that they would take no refusal and uproariously persisted in their demands, interrupting the performance with their noisy demonstration. At last, the police interfered and proceeded to eject the gentlemen of sibilant propensities in a very summary way.

Then followed a scene of wild confusion. Chairs and other furniture went flying through the air, balustrades were broken, lamps and mirrors were smashed, and confusion prevailed. In the midst of all this many persons were injured, and it is said that a daughter of Baron De Tucena, Minister of Finance, narrowly escaped being struck by a chair thrown by some unknown person. Families and friends were scattered, and for some hours afterward persons were found wandering disconsolately through the neighboring streets and squares in search of missing compan-

POLICE VIOLENTLY DENOUNCED. The next morning the press denounced the police in the most violent terms, and during the day deputations called at Itamaraty Palace, the residence of Minister Deodore, at the Department of Justice, at the office of the chief of police and at the newspaper offices, asking for redress. Speeches were made to assemblages of people in the streets by many orators, among whom were several Congressmen and officers of the army. In the Chamber of Deputies a member named Vinhaes, who is endeavoring to organize a workingmen's party, criticised the conduct of the police in the severest

and most vehement language. At night there was rioting between the mob and the police, and several barricades were erected. Between 10 and 11 P. M. the police were withdrawn from the streets and replaced by troops, who were everycries of "Long live the army and down with the police." It was observed that many soldiers and marines had taken part with the mob against the police force. In the meanwhile the whole garrison of 4,500 men was held in readiness. On the following day there was no further disturbance, but on the night of the 9th, as soon as the police issued once more from the barracks and returned to the streets, the rioting was renewed. Fire-arms were freely used and many persons were wounded, two, and per-haps more, being killed. An American dentist, who was dining at the time in a restaurant on one of the streets on which there was most rioting, says that many of the buliets entered the building, causing no little commotion among the diners, who sought eagerly for a place of safety. On the following day the American consuigeneral, learning that among the killed was an English-speaking person, instituted inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether he was an American. All efforts to identify the body proved fruitless, and it was photographed by order of the chief of

Expecting that on the night of the 10th rioting would be renewed, the chief caused to be conspicuously posted in the principal streets a notice declaring that all hotels, cafes, restaurants and billiard saloons, from which shots should be fired or missiles thrown would be taken by storm and the criminals duly punished, and warning all peaceable and law-abiding citizens against remaining at such places or assembling in the streets. Fortunately, however, no more fighting occurred, and for the present the city is again quiet. But it may be confidently predicted that there will be more rioting. both here and in other parts of the country. Indeed, it is reported, even now, that the people of Amazonas have revolted against the Governor of that State, and a few days ago there was a disturbance in Alagoas, and several persons were wounded and three were killed. It seems that in the latter state the troops fired into an assemblage of citizens who were rejoicing over the reported resignation of the Governor,

President Deodore's brother. Day before yesterday the committee on diplomacy and treaties in the Chamber of Deputies reported in favor of the ratification of the treaty for obligatory arbitration made at Washington on April 28, 1890, between the United States, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicar-augus, Salvador and Hayti. It is stated the Brazilian government will ask for a revision of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. For this purpose it is said that a plenipotentiary will shortly be sent from here on a special mission to negotiate in the matter conjointly with the Brazilian minister at Washington. Yesterday a Congressman who has made several speeches against the treaty had an interview on the subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is widely hoped that the United States will accept the proposal for revision, which can be effected in the interest of both nations.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

business firms in that city are constant being opened while in the hands of the postal authorities.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that rumors of a large shortage in the books of one of Portland's prominent men are in the air. and that sensational developments may be

It is said that Governor Jackson, of Maryland, will appoint a United States Senator to serve until a successor of the late Senator Wilson is elected by the Legislature. Mr. Robert Bratton, President of the last State Senate, will, it is understood, receive the appointment. Messrs. R. P. Hammond, J. C. Quinn and

J. D. Redding, commissioners appointed to secure the national Republican and Democratic conventions for San Francisco, left for Washington yesterday. So far about \$32,000 has been subscribed in San Francisco for the purpose. Daniel Hawkins, champion bantamweight pugilist of the Pacific coast, knocked

out Billy Donegan, also of San Francisco, in eight rounds, Wednesday night, at the Occidental Club. The fight was a clever one and the knock-out blow was a clean left-hander on the point of the chin.

Rev. Sam Small Assaulted.

Small, the well-known evangelist, was as-

saulted in an Atlanta barber-shop to-day

by Tom Miner, a saloon proprietor, who has

ATLANTA. Ga., Nov. 12.-Rev. Sam W.

recently been made the object of some harsh criticisms by Small. Miner broke the evangelist's eye-glasses and knocked out one of his front teeth.

Movements of Steamers. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.-Arrived: Hi bernian, from Glasgow. LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sighted: Amsterdam, from New York; Bulgaria, from Boston; Fuerst Bismarck, from New York; Mis-

souri, from Baltimore. W. C. T. U. Convention. Boston, Nov. 12.—The members of the W C. T. U. devoted to-day entirely to committee work. To-morrow the sessions of the National W. C. T. U. will begin in Tremont

A Trick of New York Gamins. New York Becorder. An elevated train was rushing down town the other day. All the passengers were absorbed in their papers. Suddenly some one began to sing. Everybody looked up. Down in the middle of the ing away with all their might. They sang campaign songs, comic songs and pathetic ballads with equal gusto, while the passengers smilingly listened. Then the bigger boy made a speech. It was brief and to the point. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, as you haven't

opened your mouths to stop us, suppose you open your pockets to stop us." A bright-faced girl in the end seat responded instantly. The gamin bounded toward her, hat in hand, "Here you are, missis," he said. "Oh! a whole dime. Thank you, missus," and eraft had not proceeded far, however, then he was kept busy gathering in the The country has just passed through a by his bright eyes and ready tongue.

CHINA WINKS AT REBELLION

Expose by the North China News of the Recent Persecution of Foreigners.

Heathen Hatred of Foreign Innovations the Secret of the Trouble-Millais's "Cherry Ripe" Abducted-Echoes from the Storm.

DRIVING OUT FOREIGNERS. China Said to Be Spulling for a Clash a

Arms with Somebody. SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 12.-The North China News publishes a long article fully discussing the recent riots with their causes. It says in brief: "The theory that the rebels are attempting to overthrow the central government by embroiling it with foreign powers, although plausible at first, is now absolutely incredible. Among other curious things we must believe, according to the story, is that the Chinese government is dealing with its enemiss as no government did before. It cannot see them until actually pointed out by foreigners. Unless their names and addresses are given it cannot find them. When caught it will not punish them unless compelled, and is always ready to encourage those who help and obstruct those who hinder them. In short, the government has gone mad. The officer cannot control his soldiers; the governors their officers, nor the Emperor his viceroys. Moreover, no rebel has yet been seen by foreigners. Such rioters as foreigners have recognized were without exception the Emperor's most loyal subjects and servants, soldiers and officials. No act of theirs has been directed against the government. Foreigners alone have suffered. The truth is that Chinese of all classes hate the foreigner. A generation has passed since the last foreign war, and the Chinese now believe they can make China | the Eclair states that conspiracy has been too hot for foreigners to live in. All the riots are inspired deliberately by the imperial government for that purpose. Nothng can be gained by negotiations at Pekin. Unless the powers interfere with arms the agitation will go on until the foreigners are cramped up in their concessions as in old factory days. Such is the case at Han Kow | men who are said to be desirous of throwat present, while every mission station beween there and Chung Klabs abandoned. The presence of a Chinese fleet in Yangs Tsze may not be to protect foreigners from rioters, but to resist from a possible attack by foreign fleets. The powers may dismiss the rebellion nightmare. No act of theirs will bring about any such calamity. As for war, that was declared practically by the Chinese five months ago. The only question is how soon the other side will be compelled to strike

WHERE IS "CHERRY RIPE?" Artist Millais's Celebrated Model Missing

from Her Home in London. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Nov. 12.- The police of this city and of the continent have, since Sept. 22, last, been investigating the mysterious disappearance of a beautiful young girl generally known in her own circle as "Cherry Ripe," from the fact that she was the "original" of Millais's celebrated picture "Cherry Ripe." The real name of the beautiful girl is Blanche Barrett, and for some time previous to her disappearance she had been sitting for the great painter and other artists. Miss Barrett, however, was always accompanied by her mother and is not known to have formed the acquaintance of any person unknown to her mother. On Sept. 22 "Cherry Ripe's" mother applied to Magistrate Denman, at the Wadsworth police court, for assistance in finding her daughter. Mrs. Barrett said that during the afternoon of the day previous to the young girl's disappearance a neighbor heard screams in the house and saw "Cherry Ripe" rush out of doors, pursued by a man. Since that time the beautiful model has not been heard of. And now comes the strangest part of the affair. A story, possibly even untrue, is in circulation to the effect that the girl has been abducted and taken to the United States. It is even added that the New York police have been asked to investigate some clews which recently came into the possession of the police. The murder theory has also been advanced, but is now abandoned. These facts are given for what they are

the police. THE GALE SUBSIDING.

worth, namely, that "Cherry Ripe" disap-

peared on Sept. 22 last, and that she has

not been found, in spite of the efforts of

Life-Boat and Crew, Thought to Have Been Lost, Are Saved-Further Loss of Life. LONDON, Nov. 12.-At midnight, last night, the great gale in England had subsided and the storm clouds passed away to the northeastward, over the German ocean. The storm is still prevailing, however, in southwestern Ireland. A dispatch received this morning from Skibbereen, which lies forty miles southwest of Cork, on the River lien, states that the gale is raging there with New Orleans complains that letters to great fury. The port of Skibbereen, two damaged. The gale now prevailing in that portion of Ireland is believed to be the first of the storm which the weather indications last night showed was approaching the coast from the Atlantic. Echoes of vesterday's storm are still heard. From Ramsgate, on the east coast of the Isle of Thanet. Kent, comes the intelligence that some of the fishermen of that town have made their last cruise. A smack hailing from Ramsgate reached home this morning, after a terrible experience. Four of her crew, while assisting in handling the smack in the worst of the gale, were swept overboard and were drowned.

There was great excitement in Southport, at the mouth of the Kibble, on the lrish sea, over the fate of a crew of lifeboat men who went out yesterday to attempt to save the crew of a vessel which was in distress off that place. The lifepluckily off shore and were soon hidden by the tremendous seas. The crowd on shore waited and waited for the return of the crew, but they did not come back. Up to this morning no intelligence of them had been received and by many they were given up as lost, when the cheering tidings came over the wires this afternoon that the boat had succeeded in reaching the schooner in safety and that all had survived the parils to which they had been exposed since yes-

The steamer Hawarden Castle, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey last night. The crew took refuge in the rigging. A number of attempts were made to rescue them from their precarious position, but none of them were successful. This morning four bodies

were washed ashore. The White Star-line steamer Britannie and the Inman-line steamer City of New York, both bound from Liverpool to New York, sailed from Liverpool yesterday and shaped their courses for Queenstown in the very teeth of the gale. When they made an offing after leaving the river they met with terrific weather, which they carried with them throughout their voyage down the Irish sea. An immense wave boarded the Britannie and carried overboard Quartermaster McKenzie. The gale continues at Queenstown, where the wind is still blowing with terrific violence.

Thirteen Lose Their Lives. Madrid, Nov. 12 .- The hurricane which passed over a part of Spain yesterday was the cause of a number of disasters. Off the town of Villa Sarcia there was lying at anchor a Spanish man-of-war. A steam launch belonging to the war ship had gone ashore on business connected with the ship, with orders to return. When the launch started ashere the weather was not so bad as it soon grew to be. When the launch was ready to return the wind was blowing with great force and a heavy sea was running. Nothing daunted, however, and bound to obey orders, the perty officer in command of the launch gave orders to cast off and started for the ship. The little when she became unmanageable and rapid-

ANOTHER RAID ON THE REDS drowned. The others managed to get through the breakers and reached the

The sloop Julio was wrecked at Bilbao during the storm which swept over the Secret Gathering of Chicago's Fiery An-Bay of Biscay yesterday. Her crew consisted of eleven men. Three of them were archists Broken Up by the Police. rescued, but the other eight were drowned.

> Thirty of the Agitators Arrested and Lodged in Prison-Revolvers Flourished and Incendiary Speeches Fired Off.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.-Within a bomb'sthrow of the Haymarket, armed Anarchists to-night again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominious defeat for the men of the red flag.

A mass-meeting of the most radical element was announced to be held this evening, in Grief's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, a place celebrated in the annals of the Spies and Parsons followers. The decision unexpectedly displayed by the authorities last night in compelling the West Twelfth street, Turner Halle gathering to hoist the stars and stripes had a disconcerting effect, and at the last moment to-night it was decided to make the Grief's Hall gathering secret, and to admit only a few of the most trusted spirits. Accordingly, the master of ceremonies, Thos. Grief, proprietor of the big saloon below the hall, announced that his space up stairs had all been previously engaged, thus dismissing the general rabble. Those who could be depended upon were told to quietly go to the third floor, where a meeting would be held.

Up the flights of stairs in the place indicated there gathered many of those who were leaders in the ranks before the Haymarket riots. Speeches were made in English and German, and the enthusiasm was great. The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked, and that there was no danits object the overthrow of the present ruling dynasty of Greece. The dispatch adds ger of any intrepid officer commanding that it has been learned that a number of them to respect the banner that protected them. In this, however, the reds persons high in political circles are implicated in the plot. Among the prominent were at fault. A detective been for several days cultivating the ing aside the government of King George is acquaintance of the men who were leaders during the exciting times of five years ago. Greek statesman, who at one time had the This man was admitted to the meeting and position of Prime Minister of the kingdom. kept his superior informed of all that was going on. Soon word came that very inflammatory speeches were being made and that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Austrian delegates they would be put to in case the police interfered. In the saloon below fully two hundred men were gathered, and although no organized meeting was held there this city. In the course of a conversation speeches scarcely less incendiary than on the aims of the congress the Emperor said to Deputy Dr. Russ, one of the delethose above were being made, and it was

of the principle of international arbitration POLICE PREPARATIONS. In the historic Desplaines-street police Another delegate remarking that the speech from the throne gave assurance of station, a few squares distant, Inspector peace, the Emperor responded that these assurances ought to be received with the Lewis had one hundred men in uniform, and surrounding the building in which the greatest caution, as they were based on lopes, the realization of which was most meeting was being held were about fifty detectives in citizens' clothes. Suddenly at a signal given by the man in the meeting a concerted raid was made. The nonuniformed officers guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave. The blue-coats entered the front door the clerical influence exerted in Cork and in less than sixty seconds afterward the meeting on the upper floor was broken up, and those who had been making the against the Parnellite candidate for the seat in the House of Commons held by the speeches to the crowd in the saloon were late Mr. Parnell. United Ireland appeals under arrest. So quick was the onslaught to sturdy Irishmen to steel their hearts to the Anarchista were taken completely by the task of fighting the priesthood. While surprise, and before they had time to reper declares, they will never be able to folcover themselves enough to make any serious resistance, they saw the hopeless-

evident that trouble might occur at any

low the dictates of the their own political ness of their cause. consciences, and the liberty of the land so Inspector Lewis and Captain Mahoney marched at the head of the column of police officers from the station, and were the first to enter the saloon. Proprietor Grief ROME, Nov. 12.-The Italia, in an article saw the blue-coats as they entered, and atwhich it publishes to-day, says it undertempted to shut the doors in their stands that the United States recognized faces. His efforts, however, were futile, the responsibility of the federal govern-ment for a breach of international law as one blow from an officer's club shattered the glass and another burst the door open. and the double stream of officers poured the New Orleans lynching affair into the room. The men who a moment be-fore had been boasting of their intention to hurl defiance into now remains to be settled is the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the United the teeth of the Chicago police made a rush States government to the friends of the Italian citizens who lost their lives through

for the rear doors, but at the sight of the guns there displayed halted, and, with one or two exceptions, showed every smyptom of cowardice and fear. "Throw up your hands!" shouted In-spector Lewis. At the command four hundred hands went into the air, and the officers commenced searching for weapons. Those who were found to possess revolvers or other arms were placed under arrest. and the others were hustled into the street and told to at once leave the vicinity. One little fellow who wore a flaming red necktie, and who had imbibed freely of the villainous liquor sold over the bar, resisted the officer who attempted to search him. He backed against the wall and drew from his pocket a wicked-looking revolver, and, with a muttered curse, snapped it in the face of his captor. Fortunately, the cartridge missed fire, and before the would-be murderer could again press the trigger a blow from the officer's club knocked the gun from his hands. Another blood-thirsty individual endeavored to use his revolver. crying curses against all police and all law. When his weapon was snatched from his

who was ready to die, and dared the police

THE UP-STAIRS GANG. In the meantime a squad of police under Lieutenant Wheeler had started to ascend the stairs. They met resistance from Grief and from an unknown man, who drew from his overcoat pocket a long revolver, declaring he would shoot the first officer who put foot on the stairs. These two men were quickly overpowered, and twenty-five stalwart police rushed up the stairs and broke into the hall in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here, a large amount of inflammatory literature was captured and a number of red flage were torn from the walls and destroyed. Within the secret portals the only resistance offered to the police came from three

This trio jumped behind a bar, as the offi-cers entered, and began throwing bottles and glasses. A number of officers were struck but not seriously hurt. Among those arrested was one of the editors of the Arbeiter Zeitung, a German daily, the successor of the Spies and Parsons rabid sheet, and which, like its pre-decessor, publishes a large amount of incen-diary matter and has pronounced anar-chistic principles. This man was mak-ing a speech in the secret meeting when the officers entered. When he was locked up in the Desplaines-street station he made a plea for his release, claiming that he was in the meeting in the capacity of a re-porter. His plea wholly failed of its purpose. Among the other prisoners were the following, each of whom carried revolvers and attempted to resist the officers: John Drissel. Ernest Ruppert, Henry Miller, David Sutter, Chas. L. Langren, Henry Dneiper and Andrew Weiss. These men are all known to the police, and several of them were prominent in the ranks of the Anarchists five and six years ago, when the red flag was so often seen on

the streets of Chicago. Inspector Lewis announced while the prisoners were being booked that to-morrow be would demand the revocation of Grief's license as a beginning of an active stamping out of the reds. He added that while he was in command in the division no meetings would be held with the intention of inciting revolution or an-archy. "Grief," said the inspector, "was, I consider, responsible to a large degree for the uprising of May 4, 1886 and I intend to make him an example. Tonight he told me that there was no meeting being held in his building besides one called by the painters, and when I demand. ed that my men be allowed to search he point-blank refused. Then I had to use force, and the result shows the nature of the people he has around him.'

Officer Lehn, one of those in citizens' clothes, who was in the crowd before the raid was made, reported that one of the speakers said that the Anarchists were now stronger than ever before, and that they were prepared to give the police a big doso of the medicine administered on the 4th If the hands are rubbed on a stick of cel- | day of May, 1886.

Officer Wessler, another of the detectives | IOc LA BLONDE HOC who was in another group, listened to a

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

ABSOLUTELY PURE

a m, 5:05 pm.

10:00 a. m.

Union Station.

interfere with any meeting and that the time will soon come when police force will be completely annihilated. This man was partieularly bloodthirsty and dectared that he intended to devote his life to the cause of anarchy, and was willing to die for the good of the cause. He was among those at the station.

arrested, but he refused to give his name Officer Wilbasky had spent the day among the loudest of the Auarchists. He was treated to a particularly interesting speech. having been allowed to enter a sort of caucus attended by those supposed to be willing to lay down their lives just as did Spies and his comrades. He was told that every policeman ought to be hung, but as that was impossible the "reds" would have to satisfy themselves with assassination. He then listened to blood-curdling utterances of how the city authorities should be destroyed. One enthusiastic red made a virulent attack against Mayor Washburne, the capitalistic press and their supporters, the police and the militia. He declared that the time was not far distant when dynamite would be used to destroy the capitalists, and when the only law would be the rights of the individual. Altogether about thirty of the most rabid Anarchists were taken to the station. Some of them were booked for carrying concealed weapons, and others for making in-

STONEWALL JACKSON.

flammatory speeches calculated to incite

A Northerner's Estimate of His Character and Career.

Rev. Henry M. Field, in Harper's Monthly. The midsummer of this year witnessed a scene in the mountains of Virginia that re-21st of July was the thirtieth anniversary of Bull Run, where North and South met in first real battle of the war, the engagements in West Virginia, near the Ohio, hardly rose to the dignity of battles. But Bull Run was a conflict of armies, in which both sides took their first lessons in war, and out of which came at least one great soldier, who stood so firmly while the battle raged around him that others who were broken and dismayed took conrage as they saw his unshaken column standing "like i stone wall," from which he received the name of "Stonewall" Jackson. This was the hero to whom a monument was now to be unveiled in Lexington, where he is buried. Of those who stood beside him on that bloody day thirty years ago, almost all had followed him to the grave; but the survivors, the shattered wrecks of war, came from far and near to do honor to him who once led them to battle, and wept with overpowering emotion at the grave of

The demonstration furnishes an occasion

for a Northerner to give his opinion of this

extraordinary man. The years that have

their beloved commander.

passed have removed us so far from the great tragedy of the war, and from the passions it aroused, that we can do justice even to those who were in arms against us; and no one can read the history of Stonewall Jackson without recognizing in him all the qualities that go to make a popular hero. As a soldier, some competent critics rank him as the first that the war produced on either side. Not that he was at the head of the largest army, or undertook the most extensive military operations, but that with the means that he had he accomplished more than any other commander. He had made a study of the campaigns of Napoleon, and saw that success lay not merely in having "the strongest battalions," but in secrecy of design and rapidity of execution. In the latter he outdid even Napoleon himself, training his men to such a pitch of endurance that he could "rush" them twentyfive miles a day over a broken country, across rivers and over mountains, and fight s battle as the sun was going down. Nothing in the war gave more decisive proof of military genius than the campaign in the Shenandoah valey in the spring of 1862-the only one which he conducted absolutely alone, with no interference from those above himwhere he was pitted not only against one army, but four (under Banks, Fremont, Shields and Milroy), advancing upon him from different quarters, and ontmaneuvered them all, attacking and defeating each in turn, till he drove them, one after another, out of the valley, when he gave them all the slip, and crossing the Blue Ridge in one of his rapid marches, suddenly appeared on the flank of McClellan's army before Richmond. That decided the Peninsular campaign, when he turned north, and by a bold movement threw himself between Pope and Washington, and the second Bull Run proved far more bloody than the first. All this is a matter of history which it is not necessary to recall, nor to follow the tireless soldier to Harper's Ferry, to Antietam, to Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he fell at the very moment that the great flank movement which he had conceived and conducted had struck the Union army with a shock from which it reeled and could not recover, but sought safety on the other side of the Rappahannock, which it had crossed only a few days before in all the confidence of victory. This is a record of continued success of which it is hard to find another example in our own history, or, indeed, in any other,

Did Want False Teeth,

New York Recorder. A woman who sat in the dusk of one of the summer hotels last summer overheard the following conversation carried on by a group of women just outside the parlor window. They were well-dressed women and they had a fair amount of money or they wouldn't have been at that hotel, and yet they talked like ignoramuses. The discussion was about false teeth, and it was talked over pro and con, every one telling a more marvelous tale than her predecessor, until one woman reached the climax an ended the conversation: "I've got to have some new teeth," she

said, "but I shan't have no false teeth. I don't believe in 'em. What I'm going to have is a plain set of imitation teeth, without roots or gums."

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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- SMOKE THE -

CIGARS.

by his bright eyes and ready tongue. | L. J. HAMILTON, Mfr. 52 & 54 Kentucky avenue declared that the police had no right to

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East-West. North-South Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 p m York. (d 5:30 p m Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p m Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.: arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p m; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 a m.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m, d 11:30 p m. arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m. 6 p m; d 10:50 p m.
Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m. 4:10

d, daily; other trains except Sunday. At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at

a m; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55

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